KIOWA, COMANCHE AND APACHE LANDS.

Desirability of Different Locations Shown by U. S. Surveyor's cottonwood, elm, pecan, hackberry and shiftim of a good quality, and is confined to the banks of the streams." Field Notes-Map of Country Showing Reservations.

Below is given a general description of | the southern and western portions of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian Reservations of Oklahoma. This data has been compiled from the United States surveyors' field notes in the General Land Office, and is considered by Government officials as entirely reliable. The descriptive notes of the northern and eastern portions appeared in the issue of July 18, together with a map showing the location of the Indian grazing lands and other reservations. Those townships omit-ted in the description are wholly or largely embraced in grazing land reservations:

TOWN, 1 N., RANGE 17 W. "The surface of this township is rolling, and gently rolling prairie in the east half, and somewhat broken and rough in the cenand somewhat broken and rough in the central and southern portions. In the western portion there is a large strip of level prairie, commencing near the southwest township corner and extending northeasterly to the corner to sections 2 and 3 on the north boundary of the township. The level prairie is first rate soil; the balance is second rate and covered with sectioning mesonit brush and covered with scattering mesquit brush and prairie dog towns.
"There is very little good timber or water

in the township.
"There is a great deal of local magnetic attraction throughout the township." TOWN. 2 N., RANGE 17 W.

"The surface of this township is mostly rolling, mesquit prairie, and the soil on an average second rate. The hilly portions are barren and rocky; soil, third rate.

"The land is well watered by numerous streams, the principal of which is Otter creek, whose average width is 50 iks. (links), enters the township in section 4, coursing south, and passing out through section 31."

TOWN. 3 N., RANGE 17 W.

"There are three different grades of surface in this township—nearly level, which is that furthermost from the mountains; gently rolling, being that which bedees on the mountains, and the mountains themseives, which are rough and formed by continuous layers of red filatsione, with a few scattering trees, mostly cedar and black jack. The soil is of a black loam, and on an average second rate.

"The surface of this township may be divided into three grades, namely: Level, gently rolling, rolling and mountainous. The soil on an average is about second rate. The mountains are covered with a scrubby growth of black jack and cedar; and remaining portions are covered with scattering mesquit brush. are covered with scattering mesquit brush. "The principal stream enters the township in section 12, the general course of which is southwest, passing out through section 33. The mountains are confined principally to the eastern and central portions of the township."

TOWN, 5 N., RANGE 17 W.

"The surface of the greater portion of this township is gently rolling prairie, covered with scattering mesquit brush of an inferior quality. The soil on an average is poor, second rate. The land also is poorly watered, the most of the streams being dry.

"The mountains, hills and ledges are principally confined to the ensiern and southern portions of the township, the formation of which is mostly granite and red sandstone."

east.
"The timber consists of elm, oak, back-berry and cottonwood, and is principally con-fined to the banks of the cteeks. Some scat-tering mesquit brush may be found in the township."

TOWN. 7 N., RANGE 17 W.

"The surface of this township is mostly gently rolling; the soil second rate.

"The township is destitute of water.

"The timber, consisting chiefly of elm and

"Surface of central and southern portions is gently rolling prairie; soil, second rate. The northern portion is broken by irregular sand hills, rough and rolling; soil, third rate, and covered with scattering backberry and

section 1, coursing southwest, passing out through section 6. "Ofter creek, about 60 links in width, en-ters in section 1, coursing southwest, passing out through section 18."

TOWN. 2 N., RANGE 18 W.

"The surface of this township is gently rolling prairie; soil, light and sandy, and on an average second rate. A range of sand hills may be found near the center and northern portions of the township, bearing east from the river

north fork of Red River enters in section I, coursing west through sections I, 2, 3 and 4, where it bends, taking a southerly direction, passing out through section 34. "Banks of river generally low and sands: sell, good, second rate, and well adapted for The timber consists chiefly of elm ash hackberry and cottonwood, and is confined principally to the banks of the river. Water

TOWN. 3 N., RANGE 18 W.

"In the north and east portions of this township the surface is prairie, with a scrubby growth of mesquit trees and brush. South of the north fork of Red river there are some sand hills, with scattering cottonwood timber and plum brush. North of the river, and in central and western portions of the township, there are large, rocky mountains, formed by large, flintlike stones. The soll is second and third rate.

"The north fork of Red River enters in section 36, flowing east and making several heads, passes out in section 36, flowing south. This stream is from five to eight chains in width, with water of a salty flavor."

TOWN. 4 N., RANGE 18 W.

width, with water of a saity flavor."

TOWN, 4 N., RANGE 18 W.

"The surface of this township is nearly level and generally smooth prairie. The soil is mainly second rate, of a fair quality.

"The southeastern portion is covered with scrubby growth of scattering meaguit brush.

"Good oak, cottonwood, hackberry and pecan timber is found along the banks of Elk creek, which stream is fram 50 to 100 iks. (links) wide and 4 feet in depth, with steep, moddy bunks and rapid current. It enters the township in section 3, flows in a southwesterly direction, passing out through section 18."

TOWN 5 N., RANGE 18 W.
"The surface of this township is generally ghily rolling; the soil on an average,

second rate.

"Elk creek enters the township in section
4, coursing south, and passes out through
section 32. The banks of this stream are
lined with, mainly, elm, oak and cottonwood
of a good quality." of a good quality.

TOWN 6 N., RANGE 18 W. surface of this township is mostly rolling prairie; the soil on an average, gently rolling prairie; the soll on an average second rate.

"The land is watered by small streams, the principal of which is Elk creek, 50 lks, (links) in width; enters the township in section 6, courses southeast and south, passing out through section 32.

"The timber consists chiefly of elm, cottonwood and willow, and is principally continued to the banks of the river.

"The lower bottom land bordering the river is generally level; soil, sandy, second rate. The soil of the upper river bottom is black and good, first rate.

"Red river enters the township in section was and southeast, passing out

"The surface of this township is gently rolling, and the soil second rate.
"The township is very well watered in the

northern part.
"The timber consists chiefly of oak, clm, walnut, cottonwood and pecan, and is found along the banks of streams. "Limestone of good quality may be found in abundance. The township is adapted to grazing purposes."

"TOWN, 6 N., RANGE 19 W.
"The surface of this township is mostly gently rolling prairie; the soil second rate. There is a scarcity of both water and timber. The principal ravine rises in section 5, cours-

TOWN, 2 S., RANGE 8 W "The surface of this township is gently rolling, and the soil second rate. "The timber consists chiefly of post and

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black onk, and is principally confined to eastern part of the township.

"The land is well watered by numerous streams, the banks of which are covered with eim, cottonwood, hackberry, walnut, pecan, willow and box-elder. The western half is well adapted for farming and agricultural ways as a sandaton rock is centered." ural purposes. Sandstone rock is scattered in considerable quantities over the town-

TOWN, 3 S., RANGE S W.
The surface of this township is gently
ling, mostly prairie, and the soil second

"TOWN, 4 S., RANGE S W.
"The upland in this township is gently rolling, mostly prairie, and the soil second rate. The bottom lands are generally level, and the soil on an average second rate.

"The timber consists of post and burr onk, elm, cottonwood, pecan, hackberry, box-elder and mesquit, and is principally confined to the banks of the streams.

"Beaver creek, a stream of about 50 links in width, enters the township in section 4, flowing southeast, and passing out through section 36. oil on an average second rate.

ottom, where it is wet and heavy. "The water of Beaver creek is pure." TOWN, 5 S., RANGE 8 W.
"The surface of this township is rolling prairie, and the soll on an average second

"The land is well watered by small

scattering trees, mostly comes scattering trees, mostly comes and on an average scattering trees, mostly comes are scattering to the balance of the township is covered with a scrubby growth of scattering brush. The mountains lay principally in the the township."

Town, 6 S., Rasson Town, 6 S

TOWN. 1 S., RANGE 9 W.
"The upland of this township is high rolling, mostly prairie, and the soil second rate. The bottom lands are gently rolling; soil, first rate, and well adapted for farming and agricultural nursussay.

"The land is well watered by numerous streams, Big Beaver creek, the largest of which enters the township in section 6, taking a southerly course and passing out through section 31.

"The timber consists chiefly of post oak, elm, pecan, cottonwood and hackberry, and is principally confined to the banks of the streams, of first rate quality. The water in Beaver creek is first quality."

TOWN 2.8. RANGE 18 W. "The surface In this township is nearly level, there being a gentle rise in the south and center, from which the ground descends. In the east part a creek with many springs is found, and flows in a southerly direction, passing out of the township in south bounding out of the township in south bounding of first rate quality."

TOWN 2.8. RANGE 18 W. "The surface In this township is nearly level, there being a gentle rise in the south and center, from which the ground descends. In the east part a creek with many springs is found, and flows in a southerly direction, passing out of the township in south and center, from which the ground descends. In the east part a creek with many springs is found, and flows in a southerly direction, passing out of the township in south and center, from which the ground descends. "The solid in the case of the complex of the compl TOWN, 2 S., RANGE 9 W.

"The surface of this township is high and colling, mostly prairie, and the soil second TOWN. 6 N., RANGE 17 W.

"The surface of this township is mostly gently rolling prairie; the soil on an average second rate.

"The timber consists chiefly of oak, elm, cottonwood, pecan and hackberry, and is principally confined to the banks of the almost wholly destitute of water and timber.

"The land is watered by small streams and ravines, the general courses of which being streams. Reserve creek, a stream about 40 lks. (links) in width, enters the township in section 6, taking a southeasterly course, page.

farming purposes. "The timber is of first quality."

"The surface of this township is gently rolling prairie; soil, good, second rate, and well adapted for farming and agricultural purposes. The land is watered by small streams and runs."

streams and runs."

TOWN. 2 S., RANGE 10 W.

"The surface of this township is gently rolling prairie, and the soil good, second rats.

"The land is well watered by numerous creeks and springs, the banks of which are generally sined with elm, cottonwood and hackberry timber.

"A stream, about 75 lks. (links) in width, enters the township in section 19, takes a southersterly course, passing out through

southeasterly course, passing out through section 31 (Cache creek)."

TOWN 3 S., RANGE 19 W.
"The surface of this township is gently
olling, mostly prairie, and the soil good, cond rate. "The land is well watered by small The man is well valered by small streams and springs.

"The timber consists chiefly of elm, oak, cottonwood and pecan, and is principally collined to the western part of the township.

"A stream, shour 75 liks, (links) in width, enters the township in section 6, hearing south through, the vest to the contraction."

onth through the western tier of section

reams, the banks of which are generally sed with elm, cottonwood, oak and pecan enters the township in section 19, flowing south, and passing out on the line between sections 31 and 32 (Cache creek).

"The western part of the township is good loamy, black soil."

7, flowing east and southeast, passing out through section 13, "The banks are mostly low and covered with cottonwood timber."

with cottonwood timber."

TOWN, 1 S., RANGE 11 W.

"The surface of this township is gently relling, mostly prairie, and the soil on an average first rate. The land is well watered by Cache creek and its numerous tributaries. This stream is about 160 links in width, and enters the township in section 4, courses southeast, passing out through section 35. The bottom land bordering this stream is well adapted for farming purposes."

TOWN 2 S. RANGE 11 W.

Cache creek enters the township in section 7, coursing south, passing out through sec-"The timber consists of burr and post oak,

the banks of the streams."

TOWN, 1 S., RANGE 13 W.

"The surface of this township is gently rolling, mostly prairie; the soil, second rate, and well adapted for farming purposes.

"The land is well watered by numerous streams, the principal of which is West Cache creek, about 200 links in width; enters the township in section 6, courses southeast. the township in section 6, courses southeast, passes out through section 25, enters again in

TOWN, 1 S., RANGE 15 W.

"Reaver creek, a stream of about 50 links in width, enters the township in section 4, owing southeast, and passing out through retion 36.
"The soil on upland is better than on the soil, where it is wet and heavy.
"The water of Reaver creek is nurs."

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"The water of Reaver creek is nurs."
"The water of Reaver creek is nurs."
"The water of Reaver creek is nurs." surveyed.
"The timber consists of elm, chinaberry and hackberry, and is confined to the banks of dry creeks in sections 13, 14 and 24."

of dry creeks in sections 13, 14 and 24."

TOWN. 3 S., RANGE 17 W.

"The surface of this township is mostly level and gently rolling dog-town prairie; the soil mixed with red clay, second rate.

"The water is poor, and tastes of alkall.

"The timber consists of scattering cottonwood, elm and hackberry, and is confined to the banks of a stream in the western part of the township."

TOWN 4 S. RANGE 17 W.

TOWN, 4 S., RANGE 17 W.

"The surface of this fractional townships mostly rough, rolling and sandy prairie; he soil second and third rate. The land is ourly watered.

poorly watered.
"The timber consists of cottonwood, hackcultural purposes, being better than the bottoms.

"The timber consists chiefly of pecan and elm, and is found on the border of the bottoms along Red river. There is no running water in the township."

TOWN. 1 S., RANGE 9 W.

"The timber consists of cottonwood, nacaberry, elm and shittim, and is principally confined to a small stream, which courses southeast, emptying into the river in section 14. Red river, whose average width is 73 chains, enters the township in section 18, coursing east, passing out through section 24. The banks are mostly low and sandy."

TOWN. 1 S., RANGE 18 W.
"The surface of this township is mostly rolling prairie; the soil second rate, of a fair quality, and sultable for farming purposes."

rate, and adapted for agricultural purposes."

"Town. 3 S., RANGE 18 W.

"The surface of this township is mostly level prairie; the soil mixed with red clay, second rate.

soil second and third rate

TOWN 3 S., RANGE 19 W.
"The surface of this township (except sand

impregnated with sait."

TOWN, 4 S., RANGE 19 W.

"The surface of the northern portion of this township is rough, rolling sand hills; the soil third rate. The balance of the land is mostly level prairie; soil, fair, second rate.

"Timber consists of scattering cottonwood, elm, hackberry and plum bush, and is confined to the sand hills. At the foot of these hills may be found some good water.

"Red river enters the township in section 4, courses spatheast to section 14, thence 4, courses spatheast to section 14, thence 4, passing out through section 12."

boys toward Winchester was, at least, discouraging. Badiy desorganized and seemed to be rothing better before them than an orderly retreat until Sheridan, gallant Phil Sheridan, the foremost captain of them section.

At the sight of their commander, in whom their confidence was supreme, the horde of disorganized and fleeing men raised a great shout, and when he said east, passing out through section 12.

south through the western and (Cache creek).

"The land is relapted for entitivation."

TOWN, 4 S., RANGE 10 W.

"The surface of this township is gently rolling prairie; soil, good, second rate, and well adapted for farming and agricultural nurposes.

Some Domestic Animais 1 Mark Large Corp.

Jeannie Betts Hartswick sings of Certain Domestic Animais I Have Known, in the Century for August, with pictures thereof, by Fanny Cory. Among them are "The Clothes-Horse," "The Fire-Does." "The Monkey-Wrench," and "The the Century for August, with pictures thereof, by Fanny Cory. Among them are "The Clothes-Horse," "The Fire-Dogs," "The Monkey-Wrench," and "The Sewing-Bee."

Sewing-Bee."

THE CLOTHES-HORSE This angular and ribby steed Is famed for neither grace nor speed; And yet its worth is recognized When once a week 'tis exercised, For maidens then upon it place The trappings of the human race.

THE FIRE-DOGS. Upon the hearth these faithful Dogs Guard zealously the blazing logs. They boast a lengthy pedigree Of ancient English ancestry. Their breed is growing very rare; I am in luck to own a pair.

THE MONKEY-WRENCH, Thou art, to womankind at least, A wily and unfriendly beast, Elusive, slippery, and wild, Although with man thou'rt tame Since thou to him art such a friend.

Perhaps from Monkeys men descend. THE SEWING-BEE. This is, in truth, a busy Bee! It hums about the family tree. To sting it oftentimes contrives,

Revisit to the Gld Battlefields.

BY LAWRENCE WILSON, M. D., rgeant, Co. D. 7th Ohio, Shields's Division Washington, D. C.

Last year Comrade O. S. Firmin "The timber consists chiefly of estronwood, elm, pecan, burr and post oak, and is confined to the banks of the streams."

TOWN 1 S., RANGE 14 W.

"The surface of this township is mostly rolling prairie; the soil a fair quality of second rate.

"Some elm, backberry and cottonwood timber is found along the banks of some of the creeks."

"TOWN 1 S. Sample of the control of the called "The Modern Gettysburg Campaign," an account of which appeared in your columns. The remembrance of this drive has been such a source of grounds. of the 7th Conn., and myself participated pleasure that in June last we planned and executed another eight-day drive.

"The surface of this township is gently rolling, mostly prairie, and the soil second rate.

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black oak, and is principally confined to the northeastern part of the township.

"The land is well watered by numerous streams. Big Beaver, a creek about 50 lks. (links) in width, enters in section 18 in the southwest corner of section 18 in the southwest corner of section 18 in the southwest corner of section 33. The banks of these streams are lined with east, and passing out through section 33. The banks of these streams are lined with elm and cottonwood timber. The soil of this township is well adapted for farming and agricultural purposes.

"The water in creeks is pure."

"The upland in this township is gently roll-"

"The upland in this township is gently roll-"

"Town. 1 S., RANGE 15 W.

"The surface of this township is gently roll-"

Town. 1 S., RANGE 15 W.

"The surface of this township is gently will receive and executed another eight-day dsive, which we now denominate "The Modern Shenandoah Valley Campaign."

Starting out on Saturday evening, June 100, W. Henry Benson's, a thrifty farmer near Unity, Md., where we were cordially welcomed and executed another eight-day dsive, which we now denominate "The Modern Shenandoah Valley Campaign."

Starting out on Saturday evening, June 100, W. Henry Benson's, a thrifty farmer near Unity, Md., where we were were cordially welcomed and executed another eight-day dsive, which we now denominate "The Modern Shenandoah Valley Campaign."

Starting out on Saturday evening, Starting out on Saturday evening, June 18, we drove to Mr. Henry Benson's, a thrifty farmer near Unity, Md., where we were cordially welcomed and executed another eight-day dsive, which we now denominate "The Modern Shenandoah Valley Campaign."

Starting out on Saturday evening, June 18, we drove to Mr. Henry Benson's, a thrifty farmer near Unity, Md., where we were were cordially welcomed and executed another eight-day dive. tember, 1862, a part of our army, under Gen. McClellan, followed this route to TOWN. 1 S., RANGE 17 W.
"The surface of this township is mostly billing prairie; the soil second rate, of a an affair came off along the Monocacy good quality.

"There is some timber found, chiefly along the banks of creeks, consisting of elm, hackberry, chinaberry and cottonwood."

TOWN. 2 S., RANGE 17 W.

"TOWN. 2 S., RANGE 17 W.

"Well Jackson, Barbara Freitchie, F. Scott erick City we thought of the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, of Stonepassing through Jefferson and Knoxville, and feasting our eyes upon the fine build ings, the fertile, well-cultivated fields, with their crops of grass, barley, wheat, corn and rye unsurpassed. Crossing the Potomac and reaching Harper's Ferry we thought of "John Brown's body moldering in the grave," and of the circumstances leading up to this point; of Stone-wall Jackson, who commanded the Confederate forces there early in 1861, and of the surrender of our forces to him in September, 1862, as well as of many other events that occurred in this historineighborhood. As the sun was not yet tured. down, we decided to push on to Charles-town, which we did, making the day's drive 60 miles. After a good night's rest, and having been shown where John Brown was tried, sentenced and executed, we drove across to Winchester, crossing desperate fighting under Gens. Sheridan and Early in 1864. the Opequan River and the scene of the

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER. At Winchester we made a brief halt, yet long enough to recall the fact that Gen, Banks's forces moved in there in March, 1862, closely followed by Shields's Division; of the battle of Kernstown, March 23, 1862, in which Stone wall Jackson was defeated and vigorous ly pursued the next day (the only instance of the kind on record); of Banks's retreat in May, 1802; of the defeat and

principally comined to the banks of the streams. Beaver creek, a stream about 40 lks, (links) in width, enters the township in section 6, taking a southeasterly course, passing out through section 34. Some of the bottom lands bordering this stream are gently froiling, and well adapted for farming purposes."

TOWN. 3 S., RANGE 9 W.

"The surface of this fractional township is gently rolling, and well adapted for farming purposes."

TOWN. 3 S., RANGE 9 W.

"The surface of this township is gently rolling, mostly prairie, and the soil second rate.

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black oak, elm, pecua, hackberry and cotted black oak, elm, pecua, hackberry and cotted black oak, elm, pecua, hackberry and cotted."

"Red river flows in an easterly direction."

"Red river flows in an easterly direction."

"The surface of this fractional township is gently rolling or rolling prairie except sand and wishing to view the old sattleground, and wishing to view the old restriction and wishing to vi gently rolling; the soil second rate.

"The township is destitute of water.

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black oak, clm, pecar, hackberry and cotton odd, is scattered along the banks of dry runs.

"Rock, chiefly limestone, of good quality is found in abundance. The township is streams, the banks of which are covered with scattering elm and cotton wood timber.

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black oak, clm, pecar, hackberry and cotton odd, is scattering chiefly of elm and black oak, clm, pecar, hackberry and cotton odd, is scattering the berry, mulberry, pecar, surting scattering direction through the southern part of the township; its average width is 33.90 chains."

"The land is well watered by small streams, the banks of which are covered with scattering elm and cotton wood timber.

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black oak, clm, pecar, hackberry and cotton of the township; its average width is 33.90 chains."

"The land is well watered by small streams, the banks of which are covered with scattering elm and cotton wood timber.

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black oak, elm, pecar, hackberry and cotton of the township; its average width is 33.90 chains."

"The land is principally confined to the morthern part of the township; its average width is 33.90 chains."

TOWN 1 S., RANGE 19 W.

"The surface of this township is mostly soiling dog-town prairie; the period of the township."

"The timber consists chiefly of post and black oak, elm, pecar, hackberry and cotton of the township."

"The timber consists chiefly of elm and cotton of the township: its average width is 33.90 chains."

"The surface of this township is mostly rolling dog-town prairie; the period of the township." "The land is salitable for agricultural or farming purposes."
"The timber is of first quality."

TOWN, 4 S., RANGE 9 W.
"The surface of this township is gently rolling prairie, and the soil on an average second rate.
"The land is watered by small streams from 5 to 10 links in width, the banks of which are lined with scattering elm, cotton-wood, hackberry and pecan timber.

TOWN, 2 S., RANGE 19 W.
"The surface of this fractional township is rolling, mostly prairie; soil, second rate, and well adapted for grazing purposes."

Town, 5 S., RANGE 9 W.
"The surface of this fractional township is rolling, mostly prairie; soil, second rate, and well adapted for grazing purposes."

Town, 5 S., RANGE 9 W.
"The surface of this fractional township is rolling, mostly prairie; soil, second rate, and well adapted for grazing purposes, "Red river enters the township in section 18, flowing northeast to sections 2 and 3, where it bends, flowing south through the eastern tiers of sections, and passing out through the senters the township is gently rolling, degrees and section 33.

"The timber consists chiefly of elm and cottonwood, and is principally confined to the banks of the river.
"Land unsuliable for cultivation."

TOWN, 1 S., RANGE 10 W.
"The surface of this township is gently rolling searly rolling of the soil section 30 and a service of this township is gently rolling to the consists chiefly of elm and cottonwood, and is principally confined to the banks of the river.
"Land unsuliable for cultivation."

TOWN, 1 S., RANGE 10 W.
"The surface of this township is gently rolling of the soil section 32. Its average width is 10 chains. A broad slough connects North Fork and Red river from section 30 on our way to Newtown, Middle-township for rollivation."

TOWN, 2 S., RANGE 19 W.
"The surface of this township is gently rolling of the soil section 32. Its average width is 10 chains. A broad slough connects North Fork and Red river from section 30 out the section 32. There is some cottonwood timber on Red river from section 30 out

soon on our way to Newtown, Middle town, Cedar Creek and Strasburg, Think "The surface of this township texcept sand hills) is gently rolling prairie; the soil good, second rate. The surface of sand hills is very broken in some portions; the balance is light and rolling soil, sandy, third rate.

There is but little timber or water in the township.

"The timber consists of scrubby, scattering hackberry, cottonwood and elm among sand hills and along the river. Red river flows nearly south through the western portion of the township. The water is strongly impregnated with sail."

TOWN 4 S. RANGE 19 W.

you that any comrade, whether he campaigned in the Shenandonh Valley or not, with the memories of the past hovering with the over the past hovering with the past hovering with the past hovering with the past hovering with the you that any comrade, whether he cam-paigned in the Shenandonh Valley or not,

raised a great shout, and when he said to them, "Face the other way, boys; we are going back to camp," he struck the keynote, and back they went, thus en-abling Gen. Sheridan, by his magnificent, enthusiastic dash and presence, to con-

gagements between Gens. Sheridan and Early, in which the latter had lost the most of his axtillery and it became neces sary to forward a new sup by from Richmond, a Confederate soldier (who must mond, a Confederate soldier (who must by stimulus of common good, that God's have been something of a wag) attached truth finds its freest course and can best a card to one of the guns, as follows:
"Gen. Phil Sheridan, Shenaudonh Valley, Va., in care of Gen. Jubai Early." Ite had evidently concluded that artillery sent to Sheridan in care of Gen. Early was sure to reach him.

AT STRASHURG are yet to be seen some of the fortifications of long ago, while the town has greatly improved and is now quite a bus-

iness center.
This day's drive from Charlestown to Strasburg was over a level, nice country, which, connected with its previous his tory, made our journey altogether pleasant and interesting.

From Strasburg to below Harrisonburg the Shenandoah Valley is divided from the Luray Valley by the Massenutien Range, some 60 miles in length and tower-

ing to the hight of a modest mountain On the west of the Shenandonh Valley There is a scarcity of both water and timber. The principal ravine rises in section 5, coursing south, and passing out through section 5.

"There are a few hills in the southern part of the township." The cast half slopes for the township." The sort are of this township varies from gently rolling to level; the soil, along streams, first rate and suitable for tarning. The most of the implands are adapted for grazing only. "The inad is well watered by several good streams." The inade is well watered by several good in Book, composed of limestone of a good quality, and sirfound along the banks of the streams.

"Town 3. Range 19 W.

"The inade is well watered by several good in Book oak, cottonwood, elm, pecan, hack ash, mulberry, coffee, bean, walnut and black gum is of a fair quality, and is found along the banks of the streams.

"Town 3. Range 19 W.

"The inade is well watered by several good gumlity and suitable for tarning." The soil of the township is mostly level, dog-town prairle. The cast half slopes for a fair quality, and is found along the banks of the streams.

"The inade is well watered by several good gumlity and suitable for building purposes, may be found in the township."

The land is well watered by these of the township is high and nearly level prairie, sloping at the east and west sides towards two large creeks.

Town 3. Range 11 W.

"The most of the timber in the township is high and nearly level prairie, sloping at the east and west sides towards two large creeks."

The land is well watered by these of the township is high and nearly level prairie, sloping at the east and west sides towards two large creeks.

The land is well watered by these of the township is a fair quality, and suitable for building purposes, may be found in the township." are also ranges, walling the valley in and pleasing the eye with beautiful mountain

brough Mount Jackson, where the Conderates had hospitals, and where quite number of the boys in gray were buried. was 30 miles from Strasburg to New Market, and here we stopped for dinner. Mine host was a stalwart Confederate cavalryman, who gave us cordial greet-ng and took good care of us, while we rereshed ourselves and fought over some of the old campaigns. In May, 1862, shields's Division, to which my regiment elonged, marched from this point across he Massenutten Range to Luray, Front toyal and Warrenton to Fredericksburg, oining Gen. McDowell's forces for the rpose of moving down as a part of Mc ellan's right wing and capturing Rich-We were at Fredericksburg long ond. nough to go on a grand review before 'resident Lincoln and others, when, intead of moving toward Richmond, we seard of the advance of Stonewall Jackon and the retreat of Banks, and narched away via Manassas Junction, ut along the railroad to Front Royal gain. As before stated, Gen. Fremont, aving failed to intercept Gen. Jackson, shields's Division was pushed up the Lu-ray Vailey to prevent, if possible, his rossing at Port Republic, while Fremont, as Gen. Shields expressed it, "thundered own in his rear.'

AT NEW MARKET

nany engagements took place, notably in May, 1864, when our forces, under Gen. Sigel, were defeated. On this occasion he cadets from the Virginia Military Intitute at Lexington participated, suffer ng a loss of some 35 of their number killed. They were mere boys, attendng school, yet fought with all the gal-antry and bravery of seasoned troops. A modest shaft bearing the names of the illed marks their final resting place.

The day being rather warm, we left lew Market after 3 p. m., and reached farrisonburg at sundown, where we stopped at the Revere House and were elcomed like long-lost brothers by an-her Confederate cavalryman, Mr. West. who is a native Marylander, yet joined Virginia regiment to help kill the Yan-There was nothing too good for s, solid or fluid, and we enjoyed Mr. West's hospitality greatly, and would like o meet him again. In the morning we drove to

where Fremont made a weak and insignificant attack upon Stonewail Jackson's orces, June 8, 1862, passing en route the oint where Col. Turner Ashby, Jackson's Chief of Cavairy, was killed, and Gen. Kane, of the Pennsylvania Buck-tails,

and Col. Percy Wyndham, were cap-After surveying the battlefield of Cross Keys we drove on to Port Republic over the same road traversed by Gen. Jack-son's command June 8 and 9, 1862, crossng the river on a substantial iron bridge near the site of the wooden bridge that was burned June 9, 1522, by order of Gen. Jackson, to prevent pursuit by Gen. Fremont. Having reached the most southern point of our route, we drove on through the little settlement, turning north and driving down on the east side of the South Fork of the Shenaudoah ver, some three miles, to the residence Mr. John Lewis, the son of Senator ewis, deceased, where we made ourmed and given a taste of geruine, old-thioned Virginia hospitality by Mr. Lewis and the ladies of his household.

"PRO PATRIA."

What "Our Country" Means, and Why We Should Fight for It.

Under the head of "Pro Patria," Mal-Gen. Wager Swayne, a distinguished offiof the Army of the Tennessee and a written for the Paris Messenger a most sion of just what "Our Country" means and our relations to it. Gen. Swayne

view we contemplate His work (for Christ says of Him that 'My Father workth hitherto, and I work'), then turn our perception, quickened by this thought, upon the vast area of our native land, we shall then see in operation everywhere something that may be termed God-like, without irreverence, because it is really His grace we see at work. From ocean to ocean, from the Gulf to its northern boundary, with comprehensive aspect but with indefinite detail, this country of ours maintains order and protects agreements. distributes justice and enforces laws, teaches innumerable children and proides for those in whom some bodily sense or mental faculty or mental equili is lacking. Better than these, though by these means, it makes the many millions of its people not merely secure in what they have and free to labor for themselves; it makes them sharers in common feeling and perception of identity

The more we consider these relations,

the more THEIR FRUITFULNESS.

beneficence, and finally their majesty, con sidered as a whole, exalts the country that supports them. It is not merely that citizens, freed by the State from care and apprehension, perceive within their power of associated effort railroad and steamship ines and telegraphs, financial systems and ali agencies of material well-being; and so associating, come to have and to easily all these. Nor is it enough that besides these, associated effort sustains and fostilense, associated effort sustains and fostilense, associated effort sustains and fostilense the first carriage stopped me and challenged me as follows: "Does thee known ters all around us movements devoted to lenged me as follows: "Does thee know every species of research, to every aspect where Morgan is?" I knew that Morgan of benevolence, to the cultivation, the dis-play and the reward of all varieties of gotten that momentous fact. The of personal skill, of human prowess, of the best points in animals and even of competitive machines. Better than these, better than their result of material com-tort and developed mind, is the fellowship any man for whom I was not hunting they keep in constant exercise, the mutual interest which they incite and promote, and the patriotism in which this mutuanty of ties and feelings estiminates. This side of inspiration there is no other such agency at work for the elevation of man-

finds its way prepared, its course facilitated, for it is among free people, moved

security and order, enforces for us those agreements upon which we may have assed our labor, or have parted with pos-essions, disciplines us in our turn by enforcing them against us if we are not true, opens and invites us to the vast fields of ociated effort and to their infinite vaicty and richness of result. Better even than this, it exercises within us and sur-rounds us with the spirit of intelligent emmunity. It ends, if it may be said to end at all, its dealings with us by making each one of us part of itself in the tenderest relation. Whether it be our country by birth or only ours by adoption, it still our fatherland. The glories of its history, its trials and its triumphs, are all part of our inheritance. As members of its sovercign people its own majesty is urs, if we will but so regard it. Finally, om its own inception it has declared and now maintains a right for each of all its people, each in his own way, to draw near to God, Whose word we have that if we draw near to Him, He, of in-calculable majesty and goodness, will draw near to us. This is only a scant recital of some de

OUR INDIVIDUAL RELATION o our country. There is something yet to

maxim for control of our public affairs, out we have exalted the community far beyond the mere ascription to it of that quality. "Everybody also is safer than quality. "Everybody also is safer than anybody," is the maxim which is in real control of this country. Everything we old dear rests and has rested since our country's origin not upon the qualities and powers or interests of any ruler, but only on the common wisdom and the common virtue of the people.

Whoever, by the way, is breaking his heart over public affairs, because the people, in deliberate action, are not, he

hinks, so wise in some great matter, as himself, may find in that other maxim, "Egoism is the root of madness," a sug-gestion of salutary worth. This has its special application in these times, when gratitude for all that our country is and ans done for us, and is doing, is so often laid aside to be replaced by egotistical re-viling of the powers that be.

We have, then, the state, which is the organism of the people, and which under God is each one of all its people, parent-age, inheritance, protection, freedom, opportunity and elevation. To all of these he land within its boundaries is as the canvas surface upon which a picture rests.

"OUR COUNTRY" s the whole of it, the canvas and the picture. Land, people, institutions and those knit relations which clothe us with all the sympathies of life, and make our counry's many millions one as being fellow-countrymen; "our country" is all these We do not realize it ali; but it is true. We cannot compass it with thought or set it forth in words, but it is true, nevertheless. There is no flow of human welfare or advancement that compares with that which wells up from a country such as We may contrast it, more or less ours. favorably, with any and all other countries, but there is no need of any such comparison. However a man's mother may compare in lesser things with other mothers, the fact remains that in the matter of being a mother, of all women in the world she only has been a mother to him, she only is his mother. The qualities of any country that concern us most are those our country has.

All the foregoing is but poor and most inadequate description of what "our country" means.

AS THAT FOR WHICH MEN DIED. Even by way of suggestion on that head it is equally inadequate. Perhaps our own minds, our hearts also, are themselves inadequate to more than indistinctly see and very imperfectly feel that which beats in the heart and pulsates through the body and is indeed the soul of a country such as ours. Perhaps that is why Shakespeare wrote: There is a mystery (with whom relation Durst never meddle) in the soul of state;

Which hath an operation more divine Than tongue or pen can give expression After all it is not a greater mystery, it is no less capable of expression, nor is it operation any more divine, than is that

other mystery, death, which patriots, dy-ing, have linked with it in themselves, LOVE OF COUNTRY DIVINE.

Let the divine in both have place in our remembrance of the dead who died for country. The Latin poet, in the same ode and in this connection, writes of "Virtue, throwing open heaven to those who de-serve not to die." In a sense that passeth understanding he who has laid down his life for his country has laid down his life for his friends. To do that our Lord says is the most of love that any man can have. We know that God is love. Let us remember as to those who died for us their countrymen, that in that exercise of love they passed to Him upon whose love our future all depends; and let us hope for them in very truth that they have found it to be true in fact, and that they weet and glorious to be one of those who died for country. And let us then rejoice

in it all, and for it all be thankful. MORGAN'S INVASION.

If for a little time and from this point Reminiscences of an Exciting Day in Salem. Ohio. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Since my

tional Tribune I have received many let- drill them. However, I advised all especially admiring and appreciating the

spirit in which they are written. From Capt. J. B. Kirk, of the 101st Pa. ow living at Lima, Ohio, I have received be read with interest by his comrades, I herewith append the greater part of it:

"As you were with Morgan and may have been with him the day of his capture, in the county in which I was raised. Columbiana Co., O., I think I must tell you a true story in connection therewith. I had managed to get a 'leave of absence' for 30 days, and therefore I shook the common feeling and perception of identity as citizens of towns and neighborhoods and of the State and Nation. It makes and, leaving Gen. Foster in charge of the State and Nation. It makes and, leaving Gen. Foster in charge of the Carolina, I pictures of 'war in Salem', because I journeyed to western Pennsylvania to see each other and to associate themselves for journeyed to western Pennsylvania to see my parents. After a few days' visit there I crossed over to Ohio to see my friends in my native State. My grandfather lived three miles west of Salem, the to me." principal town in the county.

"On the Sunday on which Morgan was captured I hitched up my horse and started for the town, which, by the way, was in the midst of an extensive Quaker settiement. On my way to Salem I met a regular drove of Quakers in carriages ceming out of the town, and as it was only 11 a, m., I could not understand the associating, come to have and to enjoy Quaker movement at all. However, I near Pittsburg, I feel that Capt. was that same Morgan. So, in my childish innocence and ignorance, I said: 'Morgan who?' 'Why, Gen. Morgan, the rebel. Don't thee know he is coming to Salem? I said: 'Thee don't say so! I'll have to be driving on or I will miss the Said the Quaker: 'Thee is making light of a very serious matter. All the churches are dismissed and we are all going home to save our horses.' get up! I can't stay here. I must see Gen, Morgan. Good-by,' I continued to

"Salem is on a hill, and as up Main street the crowd got thicker and thicker, until when I arrived near the City Hall it became so dense that I could not pass at all. My horse scared, but could not run away. One of the citizens volunteered the information that I was just in time to help lick Morgan.' Said I: 'Where is Morgan?' 'Oh, we don't know where he is, but he is coming. The of the Class... Calared Disturbed churches are all closed and the hardware stores have given out all their lead, and the girls are at home molding bullets and baking to supply the country people who are coming to town to "lick Morgan," and we want you to drill us down on the Commons.' I said: 'Why, Taylor, you folks have not as much sense as a last year's bird's nest. Those bullets will all have to be assorted over to fit the gun of various caliber, and if Morgan is com-ing sure enough he will be here today or tomorrow. Drilling in that limited time will be of no avail. Besides, it is 27 miles to the Ohio River, and the Morgan is never going to let 27 miles get between him and that river while Shackelford is after him, and if he does come what can you do with him? His men are veterans, used to war's alarms. They probably have breech-loading car-bines and a couple of revolvers and a suber apiece. Where would you be? The ountry. There is something yet to only thing you can do is to get into the of it as a whole, in view of its upper rooms of the stores and houses and with the enemy at Cross Keys.

We rested well at Strasburg and getting off fairly early we drove down than anybody." We have adopted that a barn where I could unlitch and put

Fainting Spells

always indicate a weak heart They are usually preceeded os followed by palpitation or fluttering, and there may be pain in left side, a smothering sensation and shortness of breath. Such a heart should be treated at once, before the disease dovelops beyond control. Heart disease is as easily cured as other troubles it taken in time.

"I was subject to fainting spells, and many times I have fallen on the street. I was often compelled to sit down while walking to avoid falling. When physicians falled to help me, I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and was completely cured."

CHARLES D. RANDALL.

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way my horse, preparatory to going to the home of my girl for dinner. The em-bryonic warriors, all classes of men and women, even followed me to the house of my girl, imploring me to 'help them lick

"Well, the hours wore away, and about 3 or 4 p. m. we heard that Morgan had surrendered in a wheatfield between New Lisbon and the river. I was glid to hear it, for there would have been no rest, much less sleep, in Salem that night had Morgan continued to roam at large.

"However, we had the drill all right for nothing could pacify that mob except a regular military education. After dis-ner, with my girl, I went down to the 'parade.' Now, my friend, if you are one-half as much amused at this story as I was disgusted with those 'warriors (?)' you will certainly laugh and grow fat. When I arrived upon the drill ground you may well imagine what I was 'up against.' I certainly cannot describe it. There I found 500 or 600 citizens, preachers, merchants, laborers, farmers, every kind and class of patriotic human-ity, all drawn together by a common de-sire—to 'lick Morgan.' Scarcely a man or woman knew any more of 'military" than a cow knows of astronomy. The Quakers, however, were not there. Fightng, you know, is against their principles f religion. Instead of fooling around on the 'drill-ground,' they were making a masterly retreat—to save their horses. "There was a fellow in town who had been in the Mexican war, and as he was anxious to 'show off,' I kindly—to myself

unloaded the greater part of the mob

on him that he might have the honor of

lutting them through the necessary evo-"I took a squad of 80 or 100 off a little way from the 'Mexican' and his mob, and told them they were making 'condemned' monkeys of themselves, and that as I did Bugle Notes From Dixie" have been not feel disposed to make an entire foo running through the columns of The Na- of myself I should make no attempt to ters from my "friends the enemy." I were sure Morgan was coming to take jealously treasure these communications, goods and chattels, and, like the Quakers, skip out and stay out until Morgan's anomalous warfare in Ohio was over. The other fellow drilled his valiant mob in the hot sun until he 'played out,' and the two letters. Thinking the last one will most of his 'soldiers (?)' were more nearly ready to go to the hospital than 'to lick Morgan.' I think if Morgan could have stood where he could view that landscape o'er he would have laughed a little bit, forgetting that he was a stranger in a strange land in the midst of an em

barrassing environment. "There were many ludicrous scenes that day in Salem that I have not the strength Notes' that you enjoyed the ludicrous aide of war as much, if not more, as you did any other side. All Americans look alike

Capt. Kirk was a valiant soldier, serving through the entire war in the Army of the Potomac, in the Carolinas and elsewhere. He can also give some ludicrous, as well as serious, pen pictures of prison life, he having been confined a risoner of war at Andersonville during the greater part of a year. having been a native Pennsylvanian, from "my friend the enemy," is somewhat of near and dear relative.-GEO, DALLAS

MOSGROVE. English as She is Taught by Americanos.

(Judge.) First Filipino-What was the trouble etween you and the Englishman? Second Filipino-Why, after me appty ng myself with earnestness to learn the English language from the Americans that bewhiskered subject of King Edward pretended he didn't know what I meant when I told him that I lost my left lamp and right wing at Bamban, and that I was near locoed with joy because the little pug from Kansas had copped the mainspring of the gugus and made no more mixin'-in a cinch.-John

Gen. Morgan. Good-by.' I continued to meet solemn and frightened Quakers, the colloquies being similar to that above narrated.

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